

Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1883.

TERMS—\$2.00 per year, strictly in advance; or \$2.50 if not paid within three months.

TO GENERAL GRANT belongs the honor of inaugurating a policy of peace and education in respect to the Indians, the fruits of which are seemingly wonderful. General Crook has just ended a little war with a few hundred fugitives beyond the Mexican line. It is probably the last time that our troops will be called upon to "fight the Indians." The reservation system instituted by General Grant, with its teachers, missions, farms and households is changing before our eyes the character of these savages. They are rapidly learning the ways of civilization and are far towards the goal of their ambition—an enlightened American citizenship. The Indian problem, which years of blood and violence in vain essayed to solve, is at last solved by the peaceful method of the great warrior. The great fighter of the age is its greatest pacificator. We wonder how Grant, if president, would deal with Mormonism. That he would terminate it, we have no doubt.

MATCHES are among other articles which have been in the internal revenue limbo for twenty years and which were released July 1st. The government has been collecting annually between three million and four million dollars on these articles of universal use. The rate has been one dollar to ten thousand matches, and in this case as in the case of tobacco and other articles the question is, Will the people get the benefit of the abated tax or will it go to still further swell the profits of makers and dealers. The match business of the United States is monopolized by the Diamond Match Company. What the Western Union has been among telegraph companies, the Standard Oil Company among oil producers, the Diamond Match Company has been among the makers of friction matches. The tax has amounted to \$1.44 a gross. The retail buyer should be able to get such a package at a correspondingly lower price and fractions of a gross should be proportionally cheaper. It must soon appear who will have the benefit of internal revenue reduction.

It is often said that the Mormons are an exceedingly contented people. But it is not in the nature of things that they should be forever so. The bondage which enslaves them is worse than that of the Israelites in Egypt. There is not on the earth to-day another such priest-ridden people. Over the one hundred and twenty-five thousand Mormons there are no fewer than twenty-two church officials! There is a president, two counselors, twelve apostles and sixty patriarchs, "whose business it is to bless, in writing, at two dollars a head; twenty-five presidents of "Stakes of Zion"; two hundred and fifty bishops; three thousand and forty-five high priests; eleven thousand and five hundred and forty-five elders; one thousand two hundred and eighty-six priests; one thousand five hundred and seventy-six teachers, and four thousand one hundred deacons! Here is an ecclesiastical aristocracy which, so long as it can keep its place on the neck of the ignorant people, will make the institution of Mormonism strong and immovable. But the history of every despotism shows that a time comes when the crushed people, as if its vitals were at last being reached, turns and rises, and with resistless power brings the tyrant to the dust. Is there not some way by which this sleeping giant within may be helped from within?

THE Chicago Tribune thus forecasts the elections in the next presidential campaign. It gives to the republicans the following states: New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin and Rhode Island, making a total of two hundred and one votes. It concedes to the democrats New Jersey, Connecticut, Colorado, Indiana, Nevada, Oregon, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, California, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky and Louisiana, casting a total of two hundred votes. The Tribune says: "This is giving the democrats all the states the republicans do not actually need, and more, of course, than they will carry; but transfer New York and Ohio, or either of them, from the republican column, keeping in mind what bearing such transfer will have on other states, and it will be found impossible to fill the gap from the other column with any degree of probability whatever. The fight is right in the big states." It is conceded by the New York Sun that possibly the republicans may carry Connecticut, Colorado, Oregon, Virginia, California and that they have a fighting chance in Florida and North Carolina. It also admits that South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana in an honest election and with a fair count would be republican. But there are a great many things yet to happen before any one can give even a shrewd guess on the result of the campaign of 1884. The democrats have their preliminary battles to fight in their own ranks on the tariff issue in the election of speaker next December, a democratic house of representatives has yet to show its ability to restrain "the tiger" and to legislate judiciously, two national conventions are yet to be held to nominate candidates for the presidency, and each one of these things will have a very important bearing upon the question of the vote of states big or little, and especially upon the vote of New York, which will very likely again be the pivot upon which the result will turn.

Educational Dress Parades.

The schools, high, graded, normal, academic, collegiate, have filled their annual space in the public eye. Under principals, presidents and staffs of teachers the young men and maidens have been marshaled before partial friends and a curious or critical public. Bands of music have given eclat to the intellectual evolutions of young ideas and the pomp and circumstance of graduation, the flourish, ceremony and festivity of the commencement season have gilded these educational anniversaries with a growing splendor. The youthful heroes of these occasions, who have bravely endured the plaudits of friends, and have faced without flinching the floral artillery of their feminine admirers, will go from the tender arms of "cherishing mother" to learn by painful experiences the wide difference between the real battle of life and the dress parade of college days. To some the unwelcome discovery will come that school-day preparation for life is ill-adapted to life itself, that the work of education must in a large measure be done over again to meet the exigencies of a severely practical world, that the mental equipment furnished by the schools is as unsuited to the real business of life as the gold lace, the fine uniforms and the gay trappings of a military parade to the stern business of war.

The conventional anniversary orator is apt to exult in the glory of the schools and to extol without just discrimination the advantages and blessings which they confer. The general tone of oratorical laudation seems to be based upon a hazy abstract idea of the general benefits of an education. Concerning an education which should be neither a succulent mass of flabby tissue, comely in appearance, but sinewless as a baby's arm, nor yet a dry skeleton of material acquisitions reduced to the naked needs of bread and butter, of professional success, or of amassing fortunes, there seems to be little known in the schools and less said at their annual displays of their learning and their achievements. With an education which shall be "practical" without being angular and distorted, which, with a relieving culture, shall change rough corners into "lines of beauty," or which shall convert flaccid mental fiber into hard flesh and tough brain-muscle, teachers from the common school upwards need a greater experience. Incapacity and inefficiency are not confined to common school instruction. They who in the high schools and colleges assume to prepare young men and women for the duties and experiences of the world should themselves have some knowledge of the world. Book learning alone will not suffice for a true teacher. Could the instructors of the young come out from their cloistered seclusion and serve for a while in the ranks of business and professional life, their subsequent educational labors would undoubtedly be more wisely directed and they might, to some extent, share in the disgust sometimes felt for the preparation which the schools, common or high, give the young for their life work. Special schools have been established to remedy the defects in the course of study at what are styled the literary institutions. Special studies are necessarily narrowing in their tendency. The youth of the country should be able to find in the higher schools and colleges, under really efficient instructors, a course of study which shall impart a liberal culture and which will at the same time graduate them into the world useful citizens, ready and able in some many or womanly vocation to take care of themselves.

Tin Plates and the Tariff.

Tin plates, the "tin" of commerce and from which articles of tin ware are made, seems to be denied by some protectionists the benefit of the cardinal principles of protection. The ostensible ground for laying a low tax on tin plates is that there are no tin mines in this country. As any one familiar with the making of tin plates knows, the tin with which the iron plates are coated forms but a small fraction of the total cost. Everything that enters into the production of tin plates, except pig tin and palm oil, is found in this country in large quantities and of superior quality. The value of those two articles is only about twenty per cent of the finished product. Pig tin, coal, lead, lumber, wages, etc., make up the eighty per cent of the cost which should be furnished by this country and would now be furnished by the principles of protection been extended to this article as well as to iron, steel and a long list of other things, the greater portion of which was formerly imported, but which is now made at home. For the year ended June 30, 1882, there were imported from England 4,000,000 boxes of tin or about 200,000 tons; and for the calendar year of 1882, as appears from a circular just issued by the iron interest, there was imported 240,000 tons. This country takes about two-thirds of the entire product of the English mills. The tariff of 1864 provided that "tin plates" should pay a duty of two and one-half cents per pound. Mr. Fessenden, then secretary of the treasury, apparently with an eye to the canning industry in Maine, by a very singular construction of the tariff act, ruled that the duty of two and one-half cents was intended to be laid upon tin plates "galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries or otherwise," and under a clause which provided for "tin in sheets or plates" (by which pure tin was evidently meant) placed the duty on tin plates, iron coated with tin, at fifteen per cent ad valorem. The astute secretary may have seen tin plates "galvanized or coated by any metal by electric battery or otherwise," but such merchandise is not known to the trade.

The duty on "tin in sheets or plates," was placed at one and one-tenth cents per pound by the act of 1875, and "iron and tin plates galvanized or coated with any metal otherwise than by electric batteries, two and one-half cents per pound." Possessing that dubious clearness which the ignorant, careless or designing congressman is sometimes able to give to statutory phraseology, these words do not aptly describe the merchandise which the framers of the law had in mind. They were, however, understood as placing a duty of two and one-half cents per pound upon the tin plates of commerce, and under this encouragement, several tin mills were started in this country. Block tin was on the free list and the high price of foreign tin plates justified a considerable outlay for the development of this branch of industry. In 1878 it was discovered that the tariff on tin plates was not collected in accordance with the understanding of the manufacturers or of the framers of the law. Secretary Sherman decided that the duty of one and one-tenth cents per pound "on tin in plates or sheets" had reference not to pure tin, but to iron plates coated with tin, and for a remedy referred the complaining makers of tin plates to congress. English tin plates had been selling at twelve dollars a box, but as soon as the American makers put their goods on the market and the tariff was again construed in the interest of the canning industries and other consumers, the English makers dropped the price to \$5.50 per box. The American makers could not compete with this low price and had to give up the business. After two or three years of idleness, the price went up to nine dollars and the American mills started up again, but they had hardly got their goods on the market before the prices dropped to seven dollars, then to six and finally to five dollars and fifty cents. Home production ceased again and has never been resumed.

This discrimination against tin plates is so peculiar and so much at variance with the rule followed in almost every other instance that it seems plain that the principle of protection is violated in this case in the interest of other industries. The rule which the tariff makers profess to follow is to increase the rate of duty on any given article, like iron, according to additional labor or expense gives it additional value. Bar iron bears a higher rate than pig iron, sheet iron than bar iron, and galvanized sheet iron than black sheet iron. On the sheet iron used in making tin plates, before revision, the duty was one and three-fourths cents per pound, but when this same iron came into the country with the added cost, in labor and material, of tinning, the duty charged was only one and one-tenth cents per pound. A similar discrimination exists in the revised tariff. There was a time, not many years ago, when only English steel was considered fit for carriage springs, tools, agricultural implements, etc. Had steel received the "encouragement" that has been given to tin plates, American manufacturers would still be buying a foreign article, just as they are still dependent on England for tin. The advantage of obtaining at home any article suited to their wants in quality and cheapness, is appreciated by every American manufacturer. The production of two hundred and forty thousand tons of tin plates, besides giving work to a force of employees that would represent a population of nearly a hundred thousand people, would call for the labor put into the production of three hundred thousand tons of pig iron, mining a million and a quarter tons of coal, cutting twenty-five million feet of lumber and a long list of other expenditures for labor and material. Competition and improvements in manufacture would soon bring the price of tin down to a proper level just as has been the case with other protected articles. It by no means follows that the tariff for a reasonable protection and encouragement would be added to the price of tin plates. Business rivalry, skill and ingenuity would soon settle that matter in favor of the consumer, as it has done in hundreds of other cases.

The reason why tin plates have never been made here is obvious; the reason why there is no industry to protect is clear. As many people use iron, steel, sugar, rice, cottons and woollens as tin. The people consuming highly protected articles of every day necessity are as numerous compared with the people manufacturing those articles as would be the case in the production of 240,000 tons of tin. Reasoning after this fashion against protection to tin plates, as some journals are doing, is as absurd as it is shallow and flippant. Tin plate making in this country, is fairly entitled to just protection and the reason why it has been denied seems plainly attributable to the power and selfishness of other industries, and to no better defined or more sufficient causes.

A Novel Bridge.

The Canada Southern railroad bridge over Niagara river is to be built at a point about three hundred feet above the present suspension bridge. The new structure will employ a new principle never before illustrated by any large work actually finished. Bridges after the new design are known as cantilever bridges. Each end is made of a section extending from the shore nearly half way over the chasm. Each section is supported about its centre by a strong tower. The outer arm, having no support, and being subject like the other to the weight of trains, a counter advantage is given by the shore arm being anchored or weighted. The towers on either side will rise from the water's edge. Between them will be a clear span of five hundred feet over the river. The shore arm of each cantilever

having been built and anchored, the other arm will be constructed in sections of twenty-five feet, the whole being made self-sustaining as each section is added. The ends of the cantilevers will reach only three hundred and seventy-five feet beyond the towers, leaving a gap of one hundred and twenty-five feet to be filled. The link will be supplied by an ordinary truss bridge, which will be swung into place and rested on the end of the cantilevers. Here provision will be made for expansion and contraction by allowing play between the ends of the truss bridge and of the cantilevers. The total length of the bridge will be eight hundred and ninety-five feet. It will have a double track and will be strong enough to bear two of the heaviest freight trains extending the entire length of the structure, and under a side pressure of wind at seventy-five miles per hour, and even then it is to be strained to only one-fifth of its ultimate strength. The top of the stone structures will be fifty feet above the water level, and from these steel towers supporting the cantilevers will rise one hundred and thirty feet. From the tower foundations up, the whole bridge will be of steel, every inch of which will be subject to the most rigid tests from the time it leaves the ore to the time it enters the structure.

Notes and Comments.

GENERAL BUTLER scored a triumph at Harvard last week, far more grateful to the doughty governor's heart than the courtesy the overseers withheld. His speech was in good taste, and he was greeted at its close with an ovation such as is rarely accorded to "Fair Harvard's" favorite sons.

LANDMARK: "We have a range of mountains that splits the state from north to south through its entire length, and the flat of that range is that the nomenclature shall cross it every two years without regard to sense, fitness or justice. If the east side has the honor one term the west side must have it when the political wheel revolves and vice versa. The same with the lieutenant. * * * What if the Lord had made of Vermont an unbroken prairie! Our brain fairly reels at the sore distress in which the republican party would have been placed in an extremity like that."

If the stories of the plantations in the heart of Brazil are true, that empire is an inviting field for abolitionists. It is told that Indians in Bolivian territory, among the tributaries of the upper Amazon, are seized and sold for servitude in Brazil; that families are broken up by kidnappers, who openly carry off their victims in droves; and that this trade of man-stealing thrives in some parts of South America as it has done in Africa among the negro race. It would be well, if the close watch now kept on the slave trade in some other parts of the world was extended to Brazil and Bolivia.

The new high license laws in the West differ widely. In Illinois all licenses hereafter for the sale of spirits and wines are to be granted upon the payment of \$500 a year, and for beer at \$150. The Nebraska law puts the fee in cities of a certain grade at \$1,000, and at \$500 for all other places. The law of Iowa permits towns to fix the amount, and there is no uniform rule on the subject. In some places it is as low as \$75, and in others as high as \$1,000, while there has been a large increase in the average amount throughout the state, and a considerable reduction in the number of liquor sellers.

A WESTERN correspondent, who says that Robert T. Lincoln is Secretary Chandler's supposed candidate for the presidency, writes of the former as follows: "Do you want to know his leading characteristics? It is a sturdy love of justice; the desire to know and to do that which is right. This and plenty of common sense in forming judgments of the course to be pursued make Robert Lincoln an admirable administrator. To do the very best things for the army and for every officer and man in it, to maintain a high order of efficiency and of personal honor, and to protect the rights of the people is his idea."

The edict of the Chinese government that the telegraph lines from Amoy to Hoihon and from Shanghai to Woosung shall be built by Chinese alone, is perhaps another indication that the harvests which some foreign contractors have hoped to reap by the opening of the Celestial Empire to modern inventions may be disappointing. While China is obliged to buy many things, like war ships, outright, she begins to manufacture cannon and ammunition for herself; and while she may welcome foreign mechanics and men of science to teach her how to do things, she apparently desires to have her own people learn as much as possible of the way to do themselves.

The father of James Fenimore Cooper owned a tract of land about Cooperstown more than equaling the largest dukedom in extent, and the son considered that he had fallen heir to the title of Lord of the Manor. "In no way could he have made himself more offensive to his townsmen," says a historian. "They had contempt for any such pretensions, and his literary ability was as little appreciated by them. From the year 1837 until his death, he was involved in lawsuits. He began by defending a point of land which they took for penies upon the lake. They would have been made welcome to its use had they asked for it; but as they claimed it by right, Cooper successfully appealed to the courts, and then took further vengeance upon them by writing the novel 'Home as Found,' with no other apparent object than that of making them appear

ridiculous." A recent visitor to Cooperstown, however, reports that time has already obliterated animosity, and that Cooper is there held in honor.

BENNINGTON BANNER: "It is said that a Canadian slate company is now underselling the Vermont companies on their own ground. When some of our brothers read this item from a northern exchange, especially if they own an interest in a slate quarry, will they immediately sit down and write a free trade article advocating the abolition of the tariff on knit goods, for instance? This importation of slate is made notwithstanding the tariff, the wages in Canada being so low that the dominion can produce the roofing, pay the duty, pay the discrimination against them in railroad tariff, and then undersell Vermont quarries at home. If the slate workmen of the United States care to be reduced to the condition of their Canadian competitors, they should vote the democratic ticket and support free trade papers."

HARPER'S WEEKLY:—"Those who have visited Mr. G. Washington Child's summer residence at Bryn Mawr, on the Pennsylvania railroad, about half an hour's ride from Philadelphia, will appreciate the extent of that gentleman's generosity in laying a plank walk from the house to the railroad station for the convenience of excursionists who desire to see the place and to regale themselves with the extensive and beautiful views over a rolling country which it affords. Probably there is not in the United States a more nearly perfect specimen of a Queen Anne villa. It is built of brick, is finished throughout in light woods, chiefly butternut and chestnut, and is surrounded by a noble terrace of cut granite. But the interior is charming, not because of elegance and costliness of decoration, but because of the simplicity of its quiet and tasteful effects. It is needless to add that, unlike some of his titled friends in Europe, Mr. Childs does not exact fees from visitors."

THE St. James Gazette (English) says: "It seems that America, after all, is unable to make good her claim to the possession of the tallest trees in the world. Every one has read of the marvels of Yosemite Valley and of Yellowstone Park, the huge national sporting ground of the United States. But what are the giants of California in comparison with a tree which has lately been discovered in Australia? It has long been known that in Tasmania there are eucalypti measuring two hundred feet from the ground to the first branch, and more than three hundred feet in total height; and there is, or lately was, on Mount Wellington, near Hobart Town, a tree of this species the trunk of which was eighty-six feet in circumference. But a still more gigantic monarch of the woods has been recently discovered in Victoria. It is a well proportioned specimen of the *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, and its top is nearer to the sky than the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, for it is no less than four hundred and thirty feet above the ground."

The Village of Windsor.

VISIT TO THE STATE PRISON—THE BUILDING, THE INMATES, AND THE WORK THEY PERFORM. THE WINDSOR HOUSE, PAST AND PRESENT—REMINISCENCES, ETC. The village of Windsor is one of the loveliest among the many handsome places that dot the hills and valleys of Vermont. It is surrounded by hills on one side and by mountains on the other, while the Connecticut river borders its eastern border. Nature has done much to make the situation charming to the eye, while the citizens of the town have improved upon it to make it a place of real beauty. The residences are, almost without exception, surrounded by rich, spacious grounds, and many of them are of a style of architecture that is a credit to the taste and the taste of the sun and the dust of the street. Evidences of wealth are abundant, and of contentment everywhere. The main for speculation and business enterprises are sought in a very firm hold of the public purse or private purse, as yet, although some little manufacturing is done in a quiet, unobtrusive way, which may be lucrative, although not conspicuous.

Windsor has a population of 2,175, according to the last census, ranking fourth in size of the towns in Windsor county and fifth in its size in the state. It is situated on the river by rail, and is the junction of the Central Vermont and the Sullivan railroads. Windsor is mostly noted as being the site of the VERMONT STATE PRISON.

This institution, since the extensive improvements made upon the buildings under the act of the legislature of 1880, is one of the best of its kind in the country and is a credit to the state. The additions made in '81, under the then board of directors, were greatly needed. The old central building, which was erected twenty years ago, was taken down and a new one of forty-four by sixty-six feet, built in its place. It is three stories in height with basement and attic, and slated roof. The basement is divided into officers' wash-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, storeroom, officers' bath-room and female convicts' bath-room. The first story contains a guard-room twenty by forty-four feet, superintendent's office and keeper's office, six to eight cells, the matron's sitting-room and chamber, officer's reading-room and officer's chamber. The third story has four rooms for female convicts, and separated from these by a solid partition are two chambers for officers. The rooms for the female convicts are directly over the matron's room, and at all times under her supervision. The building is surrounded by a quadrangle in which is placed the bell. A brick dwelling house has also been erected, directly in front of the central building, for the use of the superintendent and his family, and contains a fine dining passage, a large kitchen, a guard-room, so that the superintendent can be summoned, by means of an electric bell placed in his sleeping-room, at a moment's notice, if required. This house is forty-two by thirty-eight feet, two stories in height, and is a handsome improvement upon the prison quarters.

A new work shop has also been erected at the opposite side of the prison-yard, of brick, one hundred and forty by thirty-eight feet, two stories high with basement. Here the contract work is performed by the convicts, which consists entirely of the manufacture of shoes. The labor of all the convicts is contracted for by Messrs. W. D. Brackett & Co. of Stoneham, Mass., for the five years commencing August 8, 1881, at fifty cents per day for each man, the state furnishing heat and power, by the use of two sectional boilers, each of forty horse-power, and an engine of thirty horse-power. The work of making shoes is done almost entirely by machinery, and is both a novel and interesting sight. Each of the convicts is given a peg, soleing, heeling, or putting in the pegs and nails preparatory to putting them on the machine. The uppers of the shoes are cut outside of the prison, and the shoes are then finished up here. From eighteen to twenty cases of shoes are made per day—sixty pairs to a case.

The day of our visit there were in the prison eighty-six convicts—six of whom are imprisoned for life. The "lifers" are the following: John Burns of Burlington, convicted of murder in October, 1855, sentenced to hang and commuted; James J. Snow of St. Johnsbury, convicted of murder in the second degree; Horace K. Plimley of Rutland county, convicted of murder in April, 1869, sentenced to hang, and commuted; S. S. Woolley of Newfane, convicted of murder in the second degree in April, 1877; Sheldon Pond, acquitted

of murder and sentenced for life as insane, an inmate of the insane asylum for seven years; Lewis Almon Meeker of Waterbury, convicted of murder December 14, 1880, sentenced to be hung and commuted. The "personnel" of the work-shop embraces many noted criminals and desperadoes besides those named above, among whom the Barre bank robber, George Miles, is quite prominent. He is to be seen busily engaged at the pegging machine, wears spectacles and a contented countenance, and is philosophically and hides his time. He was sentenced March 31, 1876, for fourteen years, so his confinement is more than half over. His conduct is of the best, and he will doubtless reap the convict's reward for good behavior, which is five days deducted out of every month of good conduct. Miles has been famed for his desperate deeds, and for the great energy and loyalty shown in their execution; when the Northampton bank robbery occurred he remarked to one of the prison-keepers he "guessed he could prove an *aid* on that." There, there appointed May 1880, otherwise known as "California Jack," who was convicted at Woodstock of burglary sentenced for ten years, served one year and was given a pardon. At the new trial another charge was brought against him and he is now serving a term of nineteen years—nine years for a new trial. Anthony Enbar of Woodstock has been here five different times, is now serving out a second year for horse stealing; George Buchanan of Burlington, convicted of manslaughter for killing his brother William, is serving a ten years term which will expire in a year; a Scotchman, Josiah Seaver of Washington county is serving a term of twenty-five years for arson—the longest term of all except the "lifers."

We took a look at the cells, and noticed many of them neatly furnished by the good taste of their occupants. They are built in three tiers, one above the other and look impervious to the devices of man. On the second tier we were shown four cells together which were occupied at one time by Phair, Hayden, Gravelin and Tatro. All were waiting for a new trial; each one was confident he himself would be successful and that the others would fail. The corridors, where the galleys are erected when necessary, are gloomy passages; the instrument of death hangs in a place that could easily be imagined. The officials in and about the prison seem to understand their business thoroughly. The deputy who showed us about the place, Mr. L. Spaulding, has been here, in the capacity of keeper and deputy for fifteen years or more, and his reminiscences of the prison and the prisoners would fill an interesting volume. The present superintendent, Mr. Edwin W. Chad, was appointed May 10th last, on the resignation of Mr. W. P. Rice, who removed to the West.

The present directors of the state prison, elected by the last legislature, are Messrs. W. H. H. Bingham of Stowe, Hon. Chas. Thatcher of Bennington, and John W. Cranston, Esq., of Rutland. Messrs. Bingham and Thatcher were members of the former board, while each of the three takes a personal interest in the affairs of the institution and in everything that pertains to its proper government and the welfare and safe-keeping of its inmates. They visit the prison frequently, and were in session there during our visit.

One of the desiderata of a thriving village is a good hotel. This Windsor possesses in

THE WINDSOR HOUSE.

Formerly the traveling public made it a rule to shun Windsor as a stopping-place, and go on to Bellows Falls or the junction to stay overnight. Now they flock to the Windsor House, and the Windsor House tells the story better than we can. Travelers know where they are well used—they don't need to be told. And when Captain Rob. Coffey came to Windsor, he took control of the Windsor House a change was effected to the good of the public and the fair fame of Windsor. He has been there but a year or two, but his fame as a landlord has not only preceded him, but he has been so well spoken of by the house and its management, we hear of it all along the line and have tested it, too. All it needs is an extra addition to accommodate the throngs of people who patronize it more and more, and that it is liable to have from necessity alone.

Meeting Captain Rob. recalls the time when he was landlord of the old Pavior at Montpelier, ten years ago. What memories he has around that "haven of rest." We are carried back to the time when Colonel Boutwell reigned supreme as the jolly host, with, Kashe Pavior behind the desk, and his wife, while he presided in the firelight that shone from the old-fashioned fire-place, his mouth puckered up for a whistle or a funny story, while the Colonel's booming, hearty laugh echoed all about the place. That old wood-box beside the fire, on which Col. Rolla Gleason sat enthroned after dinner for thirty years or more, and where one could learn the public affairs of the state—past, present, and to come—from the lips of the men as he and Hugh Henry—the elder Hugh—as they stood just as Charles Barrett of Gratton pumpled them.

Can We Have It?

Mr. Editor:—Our churches have their Christmas, Fast, Easter, Children's, Thanksgiving days, and now why not have a day in the year that shall be given to the discussion of honesty in business affairs? (Now don't all rise up, ye ministers and say all Sundays are such days!) We would like to suggest, Mr. Editor, that we have one day in every minister in the state, within the next month, devote a Sunday to this subject, and announce two weeks beforehand that he will do so. Then see if we cannot get a large congregation at his church (maybe in some sense than one, too!) We won't select the texts for the day, but let the people be told, what is meant by the description of a Christian man, in the words, "He that is swift to hear, slow to hurt, and chaght not," and how it bears upon some very "homely" cases, such as when a professedly Christian man agrees to take, or sell a certain piece of property on a false price, and then "lacks down" because there has been nothing paid, and so, "by law," he could do so. Discuss the morality of always trying to get a thing at the lowest possible price without regard to real worth, and the right of the seller to get the most for the same thing; and so on. But not to enumerate further, let each of our ministers ascertain the questionable practices in every way that he can, and give them to his own community, and then take, at least one day to pour the hot shot and shell of the Bible upon them. It may reduce the "hosts" to a gleason band of three hundred, but the "Midianites" about the world will be delivered into the hands of just such faithful ones. Let the reader ask his minister if we can't have one day of such plain preaching this month.

X. Y. Z.

General Durbin Ward's Speech.

The following is the press report of the speech of General Ward made at the candidate for the nomination to the Ohio democratic convention: "Gentlemen! I regret extremely that you call me here now. It reminds me that when after I had fought for years in the field, and was weary of the field through several campaigns, and so I tell you now, gentlemen, I am to say what you have compelled me to say. Being called to this position, I refuse to be mustered out of service, and I say to you that as you have chosen to prefer another for governor you have left no place for me in the state of Ohio but senator in congress (cheers) and I therefore openly proclaim my intention, whatever may be the result, as a candidate for United States senator for Ohio. [Long-continued applause.] I did not desire to say all this and I besought the committee that called upon me not to bring me here, lest I would say that which might be disagreeable to me and the convention; but I desire to say, gentlemen, that I am too much of a Napoleon to give up a battle because I happen to be a loser. Let me add one word more and then I close. [Cries of "Go on!"] I shall use not one dollar to procure my nomination to the senate of the United States. I shall appeal to the strong, hard, honest sense of the democracy of this state and I will say to them, as they refuse me the lower places, I now call that one; and, if I get it, I say to you now that I shall favor the doctrine that to the democracy who win the victory belong the honors. One word more and then I close, and that word is one of justification to myself. Not one man in this state has done the work in thirty years that I have done, and I have not been recognized by a nomination for governor or a nomination for senator. The first you have not given me, and now in my old age I will keep on and do better work, and I been allowed to have some reward for the work I have done, I would not complain that those of greater talent and perhaps greater services should take the rewards; but when I have received nothing thus far, I come boldly forward in my old age and ask for the last honor that I shall ever ask from the American people."